CASINO-8-Roof Garden. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Keller. ELDORADO-2-8:30-King Solomon.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The 1ste of Cham-GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Held in Slavery.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vaudeville. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg.
MANHATTAN OFERA HOUSE-S-15-The Tullsman. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Fatinitza. 810-814 SEVENTH-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

#### Index to Adnertisements.

Page.	Col	Page.	Col
Amusements11	63	Instruction S	3.4
Appouncements 12	- 0	Leval Notices 8	- 9
Sangers & Bokers.11	5	Lost and Found 11	7.0
Board and Rooms 9	5	Marriages & Deaths. 7	- 0
Business Chances 1			5-0
Business Notices 6	818	Miscellaneous 9	A
orporation Notice 11	100	New Publications 8	- 2
Country Beard lo	- 9	Ocean Steamers S	- 1
	6	Rent Estate 10	13
Dividend Notices11	5	Railroads 10	4 1
Dressu aking b	1	Special Notices 7	- 4
Domestic Situations	100	Saving Balks 11	- 1
Wanted	100	Steumfouts 8	- 9
xeursions10			1.3
Financial11	1-0	Summer Resort	
Inancial Elections11	2		- 29
For Sale	9,8	Guides10	- 2
Help Wanted 9		Teachers	- 2
Horses & Carriages		The Turf11	- 2
Hotels10	3.	Work Wanted 9	

#### Dusiness Nations

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# New Pork Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There were continued riotous demonstrations by students in the streets of Paris: many were injured on both sides in collisions between cavalry and rioters; General Saussier has prepared for the worst. - The new Ger-man Reichstag was opened by Emperor William; in his speech from the throne he dwelt upon the necessity for the passage of the Army bill without delay. - More than 100 miners are supposed to have been killed by an explosion of firedamp in a colliery at Thornhill, Yorkshire. E. J. Phelps continued his argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal.

Domestic.—There were 250,000 persons at the Fourth of July exercises on the World's Fair Stevenson, Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, be done, moreover, not because the nation has and Mayor Harrison; the Paul Jones flag was any suspicion of the weakness of the military unfurled and the new Liberty Bell was dedi-cated. —— General A. J. Warner, President of bitious sovereign, who never heard a gun fired the Bimetallic League, issued a call for a National Convention of the League at Chicago on August 1. === Seth Low, Justice Brewer and Sengtor Hawley were the speakers at Henry C Bowen's annual Fourth of July pelebration at Woodstock. = A bronze statue of William Lloyd Garrison was unveiled at Newburyport, Mass., ex-Representative Frederick T. Greenbalge, of Lowell, making the oration. :- Professor Drummond lectured at Chautauqua on "The Origin of Mind," ==== The world's racing record for pacers was broken at Kirwood, Del., by Saladin, who beat Mascot in 2:05 1-2.

City and Suburban.-The Fourth of July was more widely observed than it has been in years. - At the celebration in Tammany Speaker Crisp, Congressman McMillin and others spoke. - One man was killed and four injured in a trolley car collision in Brooklyn, ners at Monmouth Park: Pecksniff, Herald, Declare, Sirocco, Kilkenny, Augusta Belle, Lyceum, — Wheeler, the bicycle rider, broke Lyceum. = two records and won all but one race at Manbattan Field.

The Weather.-Fereeast for to-day; Generally fair during the day, probably local showers in the evening. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 72 7-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

It is becoming more and more evident that the friends of free silver are prepared to make a desperate struggle against the repeal of the Sherman law, unless a free-coinage law is to take its place. A call was issued yesterday by General A. J. Warner for a convention of the American Bimetallic League to be held in Chicago on August 1, and General Warner says that a poll of the members of Congress gives assurance that unconditional repeal is impossible. It is understood that the convention will adjourn to meet in Washington, where it will probably continue in session after Congress begins its work. The friends of sound money must be prepared to face bitter and determined opposition in the effort to reestablish the finances.

There was nothing more significant in the Tammany Fourth of July celebration than the appearance of Postmaster Dayton as one of the speakers, and the manner in which he put on the Tammany regalia offered him by one of the big chiefs and then removed it on getting up to make his speech. His remarks were listened to with intense interest by the large number of Tammany followers who would like good places in the Postoffice, but he said nothing to give them much ground for hope. While be lauded Tammany, his conduct and words were calculated to create doubt as to the heartfelt character of his devotion to the organization.

What was said of Decoration Day the present year can be truthfully repeated in con-nection with the Fourth of July-in respect to weather it was an almost ideally perfect holiday. There was the customary celebration by

means of explosives of all degrees of intensity, with apparently less calamitous results than in some previous years. Outdoor sports of all kinds, especially racing, baseball and bicycling, attracted patrons by tens of thousands-legitimate sports, that is to say, for a boxing tournament at the Polo Grounds was attended by only a handful of persons, a circumstance not without significance, we hope, as to the temper of New-Yorkers on the National holiday.

Just at this time, when its anxiety to secure additional privileges is so well understood, it would seem the part of the most ordinary prudence for the Manhattan Railway Company to put forth its best efforts to please and satisfy the public, so far as it is possible to do so under present conditions. Yesterday, however, there was evidence of its purpose to do its worst rather than its best. There were great crowds of travellers, as a matter of course, on such a holiday. Nevertheless, the trains were shortened and fewer than usual were run. The comfort and convenience of the public were consulted not at all. The service was wretched. The failure of the company to meet legitimate demands upon it was never more signal. Yet this corporation is even now pressing its claim for a complete

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

monopoly of rapid transit for New-York!

The Emperor has opened the new Reichstag with a speech which reads like a military order. The Deputies are informed that the Army bill is a necessary measure and must be enacted with the greatest dispatch, since delay will influence most unfavorably Germany's military strength and defensive powers for more than twenty years. The Emperor announced that some modifications had been made in the bill in deference to criticism of the measure at the last session of the Reichstag. It is not probable that these changes are serions. The Deputies are called upon to accept the indement of the sovereign and his advisers as decisive, and "to complete an honest work for the benefit of the Fatherland." They have received their orders from a military ruler whose only experience of war has been gained on the parade ground. The speech is conciliatory, but the gesture is one of command; and it is probable that the orders will be followed submissively by a majority of the Reichstag.

This young sovereign may not have earned in the school of arms the right to speak with authority respecting the military situation in Europe; but he is known to be obstinate and bent upon carrying the first great measure of his reign. He has in reserve a power of which the Deputies stand in wholesome dread; that of dissolving the Reichstag a second time and appealing again to the general electorate. This is a less arbitrary method of compelling the enactment of policies than Prince Bismarck's famous experiment of governing Prussia without a budget and without a majority. The Constitution is not violated, and the Opposition can be gradually worn out and overcome. The factions of the Reichstag are conscious of their inability to thwart the Emperor's will if he chooses to order a second dissolution and to appeal to the people once more for a majority for the Army bill. On that account it is probable that he will be allowed to have his

But what a spectacle it is for the modern world! Here is Germany, with a million soldiers available for a campaign and several other millions of veterans in reserve, deliberately preparing to increase largely its armies for the next twenty years. This policy is proclaimed when its alliances are of commanding strength, when its own prestige as a military power passes without challenge, and when there is not a cloud as large as a man's hand Grounds; addresses were made by Vice-President in any quarter of the European sky. It is to off the parade ground or the hunting field, considers that more recruits are indispensable. It is a situation for Rabelaisian humor.

A RATHER DESPERATE UNDERTAKING.

The new management of "The Albany Argus" is at pains to explain what will be the future policy of the paper in its relation to the recognized chiefs of the New-York State Democracy. "The Argus" that was, as everybody knows, was a Cleveland organ. It had little love for Governor Flower, and now and then did not hesitate sharply to criticise him. It arraigned him for allowing Cleveland Democrats to be removed from public office at Albany, simply because they were Cleveland Democrats. It also arraigned him for joining hands with Sheehan in his shameless crusade against home rule.

But the new "Argus" proposes to support all sorts and conditions of Democrats. "All Democrats in the State," it maintains, "are Cleveland Democrats. They are Flower Democrats. They are Hill Democrats. They are Murphy Democrats." It is to be suspected that Cleveland, Flower, Hill and Murphy will have a good laugh when they read this artless tribute to the elastic affection of the members of the Democracy of the State of New-York. Carrying water in tall champagne glasses on both shoulders while riding over an unploughed field in a wagon without springs is a feat which would be as easy as falling off a greased log in comparison with the feat of awarding a hearty and unreserved support to Cleveland, Flower, Hill and Murphy at the same time. Of course "The Argus" is anxious in the interest of harmony to support all four. Its attitude does it credit, but it must be aware that for the present at least it is an impossible attitude. THE TRIBUNE lat ly directed attention to a significant remark made by Secretary Lamont to a reporter of "The New-York Sun." The reporter asked the astute Secretary if Mr. Cleveland would show any discrimination in making his New-York appointments. Colonel Lamont replied that it was claimed no discrimination had been made at Albany in the matter of appointments; and that in case that was so none would be made at Washington. That was not an answer which attested that all New-York Democrats were Cleveland Democrats and Flower Democrats, to say nothing about Hill Democrats and Murphy Democrats. By no means. The meaning which Lamont craftily intended to convey was perfecty well understood by those who were familiar with the political situation. It is notorious that Governor Flower's administration has been anti-Cleveland, so far as appointments to and removals from office are concerned. The President-such was Lamont's obvious meangranting, for the sake of argument, that Cleveland is a Flower Democrat and Flower is a Cleveland Democrat, can it be possible that The Argus" is serious in holding that Cleveland is a Hill Democrat and that Hill is a Cleveland Democrat? That the Snappers are

Snappers are Snapper Democrats?

Anti-Snapper Democrats and that the Anti-

Argus" does not go to such a length with its statesmanship. optimism. It merely is laboring under the impression, as we understand it, that "each for all and all for each" is the motto of the four Democratic leaders whom it mentions by name It is an uncommonly sweet motto-a motto suffused with the light of the millennium. But where is the proof that the statesmen in question have adouted it?

### NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

Admiral Tryon may have shown a lamentable lack of judgment in allowing six cables for a naval manoeuvre which required at least eight; but it does not follow that evolutions of this class are useless and ought never to be attempted. The object of such practice by a flect of warships is to ascertain by experiment what is the tactical diameter in which each vessel can manoeuvre with facility. A squadron which is constantly forming and reforming in divisions, or changing columns and inverting its line, drills officers and men in evolutions which will be of the highest value in actual warfare. The Admiral who directs such manoeuvres learns by experience what each ship can do, how rapidly it can turn, and what is the circle of its operation. Those who witnessed the handling of the British ships at Hampton Roads bore testimony to the superiority of the scamanship displayed. A navy in order to be efficient in an emergency must be trained in this way.

The navies of the world have undergone during this century more stapendous changes than the armies, and there have been few opportunities of learning how battles are to b fought at sea. The American Civil War brought iron into use as a means of protecting the sides of a ship: Lissa emphasized the utility of the ram: the South American and Russian-Turkish campaigns introduced torpedo warfare; but the experience acquired in these naval operations will not be of much practical value in enabling the officers and men of any flect to clear the highway of the sea if they are called upon to fight their country's battles. Indeed, the navies of the world may be said without exaggeration to have been launched upon a sea of speculation. Battleships with their heavy guns, their torpedo tubes, their The traditions of the sea fights of the last century are obsolete because all the conditions of warfare have been transformed. Naval of warfare have been transformed. Naval unknown North. architects and ordnance experts have had many controversies over technical questions relating to low and high freehoards, the thickness and breadth of armor belts, and the comparative efficiency of "end-on" and simultaneous "all around" fire; but an Admiral of the present day must be more or less of an agnostic respecting the real efficiency in action of the ironclads under his command.

One fact, however, impresses every practical manding importance of maneeuvring power. The battleship has its three weapons; its batan enemy, its torpedo tubes for discharging the most destructive missiles below the water line, and its ram for charging at close quarters. Whichever of these three methods of offensive warfare may be employed, it is the have paid the closest attention to the evolunecessity for scientific handling of her; and it is only when a flect is out for practice that the manoeuvring qualities and tactical distinct for the relations functions functions and tactical distinct functions and tactical distinct functions and tactical distinct functions functions functions and several distinct functions function belting and batteries, the more urgent is the in the streets, it becomes indescribably vile. ameter of each ship at different rates of speed can be accurately demonstrated.

## WHEN PARAMOUNT COMES HOME.

The rumor that Mr. Blount, our extraordinary Envoy to Hawaii, is about to resign his office lacks confirmation. The rumor is large a formidable proposition. To ask this longsuffering and much-deceived country to beupon its innocence. Nevertheless, the story is current, and in certain quarters is entertained with respect if not with actual enthusiasm. Even the refusal of a Kentucky colonel some days ago to accept the place about to be made accessible by Mr. Blount's retirement has not weakened the faith of the anxious and the truly hungry.

selves in that far-off sky. Altars, augurs, circling wings have been at work. Mr. Blount himself sits with his finger on his lips, phlegmatic as Stromboli, inscrutable as Buddha. Paramount as was his authority when he went there, it was never half so paramount as has been his inertia ever since. He makes no sign. not even of the most ordinary kind. He never frequent and melodious chin. He dwells in a coma that would shed unfading lustre on a graven image, and if he yearns for the oriet does not reveal the fact by so much as a rumble or a wink. And yet, although what we here say is true, although the paramount one squats there in Honolulu mum as the Pyramid of Cheops, strange rumors fly to us upon the wings of Hesperus, and, fluttering through the Golden Gate, come here to perch upon our caves and chirp and twitter busily. They tell us that Blount has had his fill of Sandwich: that behind that wooden calm nostalgia gnaws and tears, and that piace, emolument and power have lost their charms; that he would swap it all for Georgia.

Let us hope it may be so. Blount has done his part abroad. In hauling down the American flag at Honolulu he exhausted the possibilities of his paramount authority. Nothing now remains for him save to return to the couning-has it in mind to make reprisals. But try he has so honored and advanced and tell us all about it. Mr. Nordhoff and Mr. Spreekels are once more "in our midst." Hawaii has opened wide its arms to let them go and we have opened ours to clutch them. They come to us surcharged with information. Nordhoff will flood us with loud talk; Spreckels stands by to swear to everything. But, ah! not yet have we heard the story in all its beauty and its It was an engaging son of Erin who, on grace. Not until our own and only Paramount being asked if he did not believe that one man carroms on these shores shall we know how

"Yes, just as good; in fact, better." "The made to seem in the light of Blount's large

TWO PLANS OF ARCTIC CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Nansen early last week sailed from Christiania on his Arctic voyage. Lieutenant Peary, having added the last touches of preparation to his ship, sailed for the North on Sunday. Mr. Jackson has been compelled to postpone his departure until next year, and other proposed expeditions have been either abandoned or indefinitely delayed. Interest in Arctic adventure centres, therefore, in these two parties, who are setting out almost simultaneously, and who expect to return at about the is most encouraging. They are feeling first rate same time, two years hence. Curiously enough,

work as Arctic explorers in precisely the same manner. Lieutenant Peary first distinguished himself by a bold march toward the heart of Greenland, and Dr. Nansen a little later won his fame by tramping across the southern part of that inhospitable land. There, however, the parallel ends. In the manner of their present undertakings the men are diverging as widely as possible. Their paths

of approach to the Pole are remote from each other. Lieutenant Peary goes up Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, and follows the western coast of Greenland, while Dr. Nansen goes through the Kara Sea to the Lena Archipelago-exactly at the opposite side of the circle. The one will land his party and send his ship back, and travel on sledges or on foot, while the other will remain on his ship, if possible, throughout the entire voyage. The former has in view a definite route, which he will pursue without swerving, unless unforescen difficulties prevent : but the latter will run his ship into some Arctic current and drift whithersoever it may bear him. And while the primary object of Lieutenant Peary is to make scientific observations and complete the map of the region as he goes along, the chief hope of Dr. Nansen is to attain the highest possible latitude and even to reach

Thus the interest with which, because of its own plans, each expedition is invested, is great-ly heightened by the contrast between the two, youngest mayor in the country. ly heightened by the contrast between the two. view, and for many months we shall have no destructive rams, their ponderous armor and their complex mechanism for steam propulsion, are unknown quantities in a sea fight.

Jarvis once deemed it necessary to apologize to his sovereign for winning a victory by vious to his sovereign for winning a victory by vious to his sovereign for winning a victory by vious problems. Later 2028 to what has finded to result in the discovery of the missing member. Finally it was determined to have the arm in the restored"; and the difficult task was intrusted by what must at best he reckoned a place of uttraction of the whole, better the restored it is a papil of Falgutere, and studied also at the Beaux agreed that the Professor in Politics is apt to be agreed that the Professor is view out of his place? He takes the Professor's view out of his place? lating the rules of the service. There are no recognized principles regulating the conduct of a modern battleship in a naval engagement.

The results are no than any predecessor, and there is abundant reason to look for their successful return, each the World's Fair hope to induce Mascagel, the companion and a tale of in-

THE PLAGUE AT MICCA.

The epidemic of cholera at Mecca is making steady progress. A fortnight ago the deaths daily were counted by dozens. A week ago they numbered hundreds. New they have reached the thousand mark. How much further the roll is he swelled depends chiefly apon the number of pilgrims who remain in the stricken city. The local authorities can do nothing to stay the seaman in every many, and that is the com- pestilence. It must rage until the population is are miserably underpaid. decimated, and then subside like a fire that armer epidemies, and there is no ground for hop in far any other result in the present case he root of the evil hes not so much in natura, inditions as in ignorance and fanaticism.

His farting Shot. "Mister," said the greasy man in the decreasy plaintively, "could be space a dollar to help a pore man along?"

1 think I could, "riswered the man at the desk, deawing a silver dollar from his pocket, looking fondly at the cola, and dropping it back again, "but I'm not going to do V." burns itself out. That has been the record of the teries with long reach for massing fire upon former epidemics, and there is no ground for hop The root of the evil lies not so much in natura. conditions as in ignorance and fanaticism.

Although Mesca lies in a valley with poer voice and

facilities for drainage, and in a torrid climate, it offensive warfare may be employed, it is the mucht, under proper administration, be made fairly manocurving power of the ship that will make sulubrious. The soil is light and dry, the streets

pflerims. Not only does every Mahometan seek once to visit Meeca, but, when there, he drinks | dol from the holy well of Zemzem, or Hagar's well. This is the only well remaining in use in the city, all others having been abandoned at the opening of the aqueduct. Its water is believed by the faithful to possess miraculous qualities. and perhaps it does. But the miracle is one of vice, and not of virtue. A careful analysis of and noisy and truculent enough, but it involves the water, made last year, shows it to be so confuminated by drainage from the cesspools in the streets as to be a rank poison. Compared lieve that a Democrat is about to let an office with it, the water supply of London is a model baseball game was something like the Biterest an and a salary escape is to put a cruel strain of purity. Thus, while the water of London a great battle during the war, with the important lieve that a Democrat is about to let an office with it, the water supply of Lendon is a model contains eighteen grains of solid matter in the gallon, that of Hagar's well has more than 5 grains; and, while the former has no nitrites and only a trace of nitrates, the latter has four and a half grains of the two combined. Other impurities, more or less noxious, abound in the water at all times, and it is evident that when, as at present, thousands of pilgrims are througing court the well, with many sick and dving of Pregnant messages indeed have reached us cholera among them, it becomes as active and from Honolulu. Tokens have revealed them- deadly a disseminator of discuss as ingenuity. Hale tells this story: "A few years ago, in a fit of

Now Mecca is the holy city of Islam, and none but followers of the Prophet are permitted even to visit it. No European Fower can exercise the least authority over it, save through violent invasion of the rights of a sovereign state. But stairs whenever we wanted to look at an old pamt seems to be at least an open question whether such invasion would not be justifiable, in the When Helmes went up for the first time to see the name of the common welfare of humanity. These new quarters of the society he left his card with changes his spots; he never unlocks that once | nilgrims do not belong alone to Mahometan counthes. Many are from the dominions of Great Britain, of France, and of Italy, and not a few return home bearing thither the deadly infection accurred at Mecca. The sanitary state of the holy city thus becomes a matter of international concern, and common sense seems to dictate that some vigorous steps should be taken in relation thereto. If the Powers of Europe cannot compete the Sultan to make the city sanitary, surely they can lay a rizorous embargo on pilgrimages thither from their own territory. In the absence of such an embargo, of the strictest character, Mecca, through its intercourse with the countries belting the Mediterranean, is a most serious memore to the Mediterranean, is a most serious memore to bank has taken refuge under the grandstand—all of the Mediterranean, is a most serious memore to bank has taken refuge under the grandstand—all of the Mediterranean, is a most serious memore to bank has taken refuge under the grandstand—all of the Mediterranean in the doubt have been sent from New-York at great exand the watermelons of his native State he accounted at Mecca. The sanitary state of the let w the Mediterranean, is a most serious mennes to the health of the world.

> In spite of the Hon, Charles S. Fairchild's big talk, Surveyor Lyon's official head is still on his doulders. This fact was of a nature to make the Hen, Charles S. Fairchild weep, tear his hair and celebrate the glorious Fourth by arraying himself in sackeloth and ashes. What can Mr. Cleveland have been thinking of to betake himself to the quiet and repose of Gray Gables and leave his special commissioners" wallowing in the dust of New-York while an official who has "defied and From The Milwaukee Sentinel. New-York while an official who has "defied and insulted" these "spies, informers and defectives" remains andisturbed in his place? Truly vengence is not executed swiftly in this case. geance is not executed swiftly in this case.

It is high time for something effective to be don and Sundays. The law on the subject is sufficiently explicit, but there is entirely too much laxness in its enforcement. The Treasury Departwas as good as another, promptly replied: great and glorious the United States has been ness in its enforcement. The Treasury Depart-

ment has taken a needful stop in having careful counts made on a number of boats. That action should be followed by vigorous proceedings against the delinquent owners.

All tenement houses in the city are now being inspected. We trust it is not necessary to urge those to whom the work is intrusted to perform it thoroughly. This is a matter which concerns everybody. A tenement whose sanitary condition is not what it ought to be is a terrible menace to the general health, and therefore to the general happiness.

The latest report from the Delaware peach and his esteemed contemporary, the Maryland peach, and confidently expect to enter the market, on the leaders of these expeditions began their schedule time, six million baskets strong. This is good news-and perish the thought that the lovely luscious top layer in any one of the six million baskets will prove to be more palatable than any of the underlying layers

Perhaps "The Voice" will say what it thinks of James A. Bradley's attitude toward high license. Mr. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park, is a member of the Prohibition party in good and regular standing. Nevertheless he recently declared that high license-at which "The Voice" has thrown so many stones-is "just what we want everywhere, and I do not except Asbury Park."

### PERSONAL.

The originator of the Concord grape is still living in Concord, Mass. He is Ephraim W. Bull, now eighty-seven years old, and one of the prominent men of the historic town. He was a friend of Emerson and Alcott, and has been greatly honored by distinguished visitors to Concord, and by horticulturists at home and abroad. In his garden in Concord he still shows the old mother the of the Concord grape, which he developed from the seeds of a native wild grape planted just lifty years ago.

A dinner is to be given to Mr. Henry Irving by the theatrical profession of London before he leaves England for his American tour. Mr. Forbes-Robertcon is secretary of the committee of arrangements, which includes also Mr. Finero, who was at one time a number of the Lyceum company; Mr. Toole, Mr. Hute, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Beer-

W. A. Debsrity, the univer of Etwood, Ind., is

The statue of the Republic, by the French sculptor in a short time both will have disappeared from Falgulere, destined for the World's Fair, lost an arm In its transit from Paris to Chicago, and the most tidings of them, while speculation and conjecture will be active. Each goes to what has falled to result in the discovery of the missing

year's Derby, Mr. Harry McCalmont, means to have the victory celebrated by a big picture of the finish, with Isingless leading, and he has commissioned orr. Glies, the English artist, to paint a convas ten feet in length.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to Canon Parrar, about 4,000 clergymen of the Caurch of England are out of employment. Another writer declares that about an equal number

hits Parting Shot .- "Mister," said the greasy man in he decreasy, plaintively, "could ye space a dollar to

p it!" rejoined the greasy caller in a husky "Keep it! It's only worth 48 cents!"-(Chicago Tribun

The Rev. Robert F. Horton, of England, who remanoeuvring power of the ship that will make it available and effective. Batteries, torpedoes are of good width, and the water supply, brought winty school, speaks thus of Yale: "It is to me a third of the constituencies there is a Catholic and ram will be as efficient as the handling of the ship may permit. If there be anything which may be affirmed with definiteness and confidence respecting the sea fights of the future it is this; the fiest which manoeuvres most rapidly and scientifically will win the day. Hence it is undoubtedly true that Admirals like Tryon, Gherardi and Walker, who have paid the closest attention to the evolu-But when, in Zu'l as it was interesting. My specific work brought me reference to the second bailots, the Ultramontane tions of fleets, are educating the victorious tions of fleets, are educating the victorious tars of the future. The more complex the so, one visitors are in the civy, from all parts to the university, and especially with the essential congregationalism which is at the core of it; but I Congregationalism which is at the core of it; but I battleship with its steam mechanism, armored of the Moslem world, the majority of them living think I kept my eyes spen to other things, and I can-

dollars, Mr. Getcash, will you? One of them that's got wings! Her New Admirer-Wings! I have no money with wings. What a queer idea! Her Small Brother-Huh! I heart is tell ma that she intended to make your dollars my when she got you. How kin they my it they ain't got no wings!-(Ballalo Courier.

Says "The Boston Transcript": "The ferment of excitement over the contests between Harvard and Vale has justified, in a considerable measure, General Walker's notion that athletic contests have now taken the place, as a formative influence upon the paracter of young men, of the excitement of wer thirty years ago. The interest in the Harvard-Yale difference that a large section of the community does not care a rap about these games, while during the a lack of interest in the battles."

she Was Interested.-"They have been holding an lection in Germany," cliseryed Mr. Larimer, as he election in Germany," cliserved Mr. Larimer, as he nowed up from his paper.

Indeed!" replied his wife, with a tone of deep interest. "And was Emperor William re-elected!"

(Pittsburg Chronicle.

In " McClure's Magazine " for July Edward Everett economy, our famous Massachusetts Historical Society screwed up its library and other offices by some fifteen feet, built in the space underneath, and rented it to the city of Buston. This was all very well for the treasurer; but for those of us who had passed sixty ears, and had to climb up some twenty more from phlet in the library, it was not so great a benefaction the words, 'O. W. Holmes. Digh story-call society,'

Dan has taken refuge under the grandstand-all of which has been sent from New-York at great ex-pense by telegraph.—(Boston Transcript.

THEIR NERVES BADLY SHAKEN. from The Chicago Inter Ocean,

The Administration and its organs sing very low about "free trade." The "young men seem to have seen visions and the old men dreamed dreams," which have shaken their nerves. They even object to Frank Hurf as a candidate for Governor of Ohio be cause "he is a free trader."

A MODEL DEMOCRAT.

NOT THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE From The Baltimore American. om The Administration is really in earnest in it THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

London, June 20.

WITH A VIEW OF THE METHODS AND TEN-DENCIES OF POLITICAL LIFE IN GERMANY.

Suppose you had a Presidential election in America with Fourteen different parties support-ing Fourteen different candidates, what should you think of such a performance as that? Should you think it serious politics? Yet, substituting Congress for President, that is pretty nearly what has just occurred in Germany. The Reichstag consists of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage. The returns at hand to-day include 388 out of 397 constituencies, of which 212 are decisive. In the remainder no candidate has an absolute majority, and second elections have therefore to be held. The 212 are classified as follows: 48 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 16 National Liberals, 3 Liberal Unionists, 3 Anti-Semites, 13 Poles, 6 Centre for and 73 against the Army bill; 25 Social Democrats, 4 South German Democrats, 6 Alsace-Lorrainers, 2 Agrarians, 1 Dane, 1 Guelph, and Prince Carolath, Liberal, who belongs to no party, but is in favor of the Army bill. The Radicals, under Herr Richter, have not yes returned one of their candidates. These figures are subject to modification.

If, as is probable, Herr Richter himself is elected on a second ballot, with probably some of his followers also, the Fourteen Parties become Fifteen. That is the spectacle which Germany presents to-day, and that is as far as the German Democracy has travelled on the road toward Parliamentary Government. For Farliamentary Gov ernment implies Party Government, and Party Government means the distribution of political forces into two opposing groups. The very name. Third Farty, as used in America, is used in a tone of contempt. With what emotions, then, are we to contemplate the Fourteeath or Fiftcenth? There is a touch of irony in the composition of the Fourteenth party: "Prince Carolath, Liberal, who belongs to no party, but is in favor of the Army bill." A Prince, a Liberal, a ne party man, bag an Army bill man-what is he but a new Grand

Duke of Gerolstein?

The curso of German politics is, in truth, individualism. It may be called by many names, Pride of opinion is one, intellectual arrogance is a second, a want of sound political training is a third. The individual German is often a highly educated man. It is a dangerous thing to say; stages of public life, unfits the student for politiwhen the political view is what is wanted. in Germany the Professor is more frequent than anywhere, and he is, above all, frequent in polities. He imparts a touch of pedantry to public life, and in the Reichstag he comes near to being a positive nuisance.

If anybody cares for anatomical processes in politics, he may think it worth while to analyze all these complex party formations. If one lived in Germany, one would have to analyze them, nor is the task a difficult one. But many of them explain themselves, and, whether they do or not; tendencies are to the observer more interesting than details or than the dissecting-table. More struggles than one are going on in Germany, There are the forces of disintegration and the forces of consolidation, and no well wisher to Germany can doubt on which side his sympathics belong. There are social conflicts and religious conflicts, and there is the too general effort in the lesser States to resist the ascendency of

The difficulty with German politics and politic cians is that the German people are not content to deal with one fundamental issue at a time. They multiply issues. The Catholic party, acting under orders from Rome, puts the religious quescommittees said: "Whatever you do, never vote for a Socialist." Their organ, the "Germania." announced it. The next thing you hear is that

have an interest it is to keep down Socialism; but they have ordered their people to abstain from voting in certain districts where their abstention means the election of a Socialist on the second ballot, and notably in Berlin, where Socialism is most dangerous of all. Professor Virchow is expected to lose his seat, and an obscure Socialist is to replace him, because, with the party which usurps the name Conservative, party, or perhapt personal, animosities are stronger than Conservativism. It cannot be denied that Professor Virchow is a Professor, but he is an eminort Professor who has been for a generation a Liberal leader. If his politics are not the politics of the Conservatives who mean to estracize him, what are those of his Socialist opponent? It comes to war we did not hear of anybody who even affected this, that if the Germans have few or none of the advantages and virtues of party government, properly so-called, they have their full share of its vices and its pernicious influences. They have adopted and practised what is worst in it; what is best, they have yet to understand. If any one cause has contributed more than an-

> other to the extinction of the Radical party under Herr Richter, it is his and their coquetry with the faction which aims not merely at the dissolution of the Empire but the overthrow of Society itself. But the Conservatives will not learn this lesson. The Poles, the anti-Semites, the South German Democrats, the Agrarians, each has a policy or an aim which is, in the first place, purely selfish, and in the second place politically possible. They nevertheless cling each to his own selfish and impracticable purpose. They cannot or will not sacrifice it to a patriotic impulse. or to a sensible and conceivable co-operation with other parties in some policy on which depends the welfare of the country, and which itself depends on co-operation. They cannot unite. They cannot subordinate minor differ res. They will not take large views. How are parties to be comitsed in such circumstances and with such a temper prevailing among so many sections of the people? And what is Parliamentary government conducted in this way but a gigantic comedy? The Reichstag was dissolved because it would

> not pass the Army bill. In any other country, or in any country where Parliamentary institutions had a root, the elections would, therefore, have turned upon the issue whether the Army bill ought to be passed or not. Candidates would have declared themselves for or against, and would have been elected or defeated according as the constituencies to which they appealed were or were not in favor of the bill. The bill has had a good deal to do with the elections, but it has nowhere been the only, and hardly anywhere the main, issue. Sectional lines have been kept just as if there were no Army bill at stake. Candidates have been chosen or not chosen, first of all as Conservatives, or Catholics, or Socialists, or whatever label they might choose to wear. Imperial considerations came last and Particularist considerations first; or, if not Particularist, ecclesiastical, or some-

This splitting up and confusion of issues may be due, in part, to the conditions of electoral life in Germany; to the conditions of publicity; to the fewness of political meetings and the difficulties under which they are held; to the want of that education and enlightenment which a great can-